

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION
AGENT REPORT

*1. Lill
2. JCB
Roach*

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

1. NAME OF SUBJECT OR TITLE OF INCIDENT

Ukrainian Emigre Activities
Land Salzburg, Salzburg, Austria

28 May 1953

CONTROL SYMBOL OR FILE NO.

HO-01130

S-17427

SB/JJM/mdf

ACTION:		LN	OPNR
IB	CR	LN	OPNR
RECORDS			

4. REPORT OF FINDINGS

On 8 May 1953, Kazymir Dzugalo, born 9 October 1908 in Sokal, Galicia, Russia, Ukrainian refugee, vice-president of the Ukrainian Central Relief Organization in Austria (UCDOA), residing at DP Camp Parsch, Salzburg, Land Salzburg, Austria, was interviewed in the English language by the undersigned Agents concerning Ukrainian emigre activities in Austria and stated essentially the following:

a. Source stated that the UCDOA was founded by one Iwan Tyktor in Innsbruck, Land Tyrol, Austria, during February 1946. The first general meeting was held on 14 February 1948 in Innsbruck. Source stated that no records were kept by the UCDOA until 1948. The UCDOA was formed to give Ukrainian refugees in Austria moral, spiritual, educational, social welfare and financial support; to assist them to obtain proper documentation for emigration; and to intervene in their behalf and to negotiate with Austrian authorities in civil suits or other legal actions. The UCDOA is not a political organization, as such; instead, it is a welfare organization which has attempted to organize the various Ukrainian emigre movements in Austria into a compact group to facilitate the flow of relief and aid to the needy and to offer whatever assistance is needed by any member of the UCDOA. The political goal of the UCDOA is to prepare Ukrainian refugees, through the mediums of education, religion and patriotism, for their eventual return to their homeland. The UCDOA, although a welfare organization, is striving for a free, independent Ukraine; for this reason, the Ukrainian refugees in Austria are being organized and prepared for the moment when the Ukraine will be rid of Soviet totalitarian rule under despotic Communist dictators. The UCDOA does not have a written program; instead, a memorandum is prepared yearly of the past financial, economic and welfare transactions. A copy of the aforementioned memorandum, written in the Ukrainian language as a "protokol" prepared on 10 and 11 January 1953, by the UCDOA in Salzburg, is attached to the original copy of this report as EXHIBIT I.

Agents' Notes: The above-mentioned yearly memorandum was given to the undersigned Agents by Informant 3797 who received it from Informant 3861.

b. Source stated that the membership figures for the UCDOA have declined from 21,000 members in 1946 to approximately 4,399 members in 1953. Source explained that this decline in membership was due to the fact that numerous members immigrated to various countries abroad. Source stated that approximately eight to ten percent of the total membership is actually active in UCDOA affairs; however, nearly eighty percent of the membership indirectly participate in vocational, religious, educational and welfare activities and give moral support to UCDOA. Source stated that Austrian

5. TYPED NAME AND ORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL AGENT

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6. SIGNATURE OF SPECIAL AGENT

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DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2P
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2004 2006

COORDINATION WITH US Army

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authorities do not allow the UCDOA to have open meetings or any congregations for political purposes. The UCDOA was cautioned by Austrian authorities in Salzburg to refrain from holding any clandestine meetings for the purpose of promoting the political ideals of the UCDOA or of its subordinate organizations. Source stated that the UCDOA does hold meetings which are contrary to Austrian and occupational statutes. Source acknowledged that meetings among the functionaries of the UCDOA and its subordinate organizations are held weekly, usually on a Sunday, in one of the several DP camps in Salzburg. Similar meetings are held approximately twice yearly in predetermined cities in Austria when delegates from the various branches of the UCDOA gather to coordinate UCDOA welfare activities and the political aims of the subordinate organizations. During the weekly meetings in Salzburg only eight to ten members are present. The biannual meetings are usually attended by approximately thirty to forty delegates.

c. Source stated that the UCDOA does not exact any dues from its membership-at-large. The UCDOA raises approximately 200 to 300 Austrian schillings monthly by direct appeals to its membership. Source explained that most UCDOA members are poor and needy refugees. Their poverty, coupled with the fact that regularly scheduled meetings are forbidden, has made it impossible to solicit funds through the medium of paying dues. Source stated that during 1952 the UCDOA received 44,012 Austrian schillings from various Ukrainian-sponsored organizations in Europe and abroad to finance UCDOA's welfare work. Most of the aforementioned money was spent to assist the poor, disabled, unemployed and sick members. Source stated that approximately sixty percent of the above figure was contributed to the UCDOA by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Incorporated, with headquarters at 1866 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA. Source stated that the Ukrainian National Council in Munich, Germany, also contributed to UCDOA. Source stated that approximately two weeks ago, one (Dr.) Walter Gallan, LID, executive director of the aforementioned Ukrainian committee in Philadelphia, visited the Salzburg chapter of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee at DP Camp Parsch during a European tour of Ukrainian emigre groups on the continent. Gallan told Source and other officers of the UCDOA that 8,000 US dollars had been appropriated to Germany and Austria by the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc., for welfare purposes. Gallan stated that approximately twenty percent of the 8,000 dollar appropriation would be sent to the UCDOA within two or three weeks by the Ukrainian National Council in Munich. Source stated that Gallan would visit Switzerland and Germany

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prior to returning to the USA. Source stated that, in addition to financial aid, the UCDOA received numerous food and clothing parcels from abroad for distribution among the Ukrainian refugees in Austria. Almost 70% of this food and clothing comes from the aforementioned Ukrainian committee in Philadelphia and other Ukrainian groups, organizations and individuals in the USA. Source stated that since 1 January 1953, UCDOA has received 4,000 pounds of sugar, 4,000 pounds of lard, approximately 200 to 300 pounds of food parcels, and approximately 100 to 150 pounds of clothing parcels from the USA. Source stated that all food and clothing shipments from the USA are sponsored by the US Government and are duty and tax free. The food and clothing shipments are delivered to Salzburg by US Government transportation. The UCDOA makes a breakdown of the food and clothing among the needy and makes its distributions to these individuals in a former US Army jeep and trailer which was donated to the UCDOA by the International Relief Organization (IRO). Source stated that he and his organization were grateful for the cooperation received from USFA and USCOA and that distributions of food and clothing could not be made without their assistance, since the US Government also furnished gasoline, oil, and repair facilities for the aforementioned vehicle. Source stated that although USFA and USCOA cooperated with the UCDOA, no favors have been asked of UCDOA by either of the two aforementioned US agencies in Austria. Source felt that the United States would free the Ukraine from bondage, so that he and his fellow countrymen in exile could return to a free, independent Ukraine.

d. Source stated that the following UCDOA officers were elected to office during a general election held on 10 and 11 January 1953:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>
Dmytroff Bobanyoz	president
Kazymyr Dzugalo	first vice-president
Mychajlo Hilow-Iwaszura	second vice-president in charge of the welfare organization and editor of UCDOA publications in Salzburg
Platon Rusynko	secretary
Mykola Liszozynskyj	treasurer
Serhij Bowdij	first assistance to the president in charge of cultural affairs
Arsen Turcewoz	second assistant to the president

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(Father) Iwan Daszkowskyj (Greek Catholic)	first representative of the executive board
(Father) Wasy Wyozewan (Ukrainian Orthodox)	second representative of the executive board
(Father) Josef (Osip) Stasiuk (Greek Catholic)	third representative of the executive board
Dr. Leonid Mostowyoz, physician	member of the control commission
Josef (Osip) Tiuska	member of the control commission
Dr. Wolodymyr Iwanowyoz	member of the control commission
Michael Turko	deputy member of the control commission
Paul Holowinskyj	deputy member of the control commission
Michael Lahola	president of the arbitrary court
Dr. Ljubimor Buczynskyj	assistant to the president of the arbitrary court
Senowia Panczura	secretary and stenographer to the UCDOA staff

Source stated that elections are held once yearly in Salzburg through representatives; that is, delegates are selected by the various branches of the UCDOA, who, in turn, select candidates for the various UCDOA positions. Usually five to seven candidates are selected for each position. Offices are normally held for one year except in cases where a position has been vacated due to reasons of sickness, death or immigration.

e. Source stated that in 1929 after the disintegration of the Ukrainian Military Organization (UWO) in Galicia, then under Polish rule, the organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) was founded. At that time, as it is now, the OUN was considered the strongest Ukrainian resistance group in opposition to Soviet domination of the Ukraine. In 1929 the OUN was headed by one Colonel Eugen Konowalec, a former corps commander of the Ukrainian Republic Army. The majority of OUN members are from Galicia. During this time the Ukrainian People's Republic strongly opposed the OUN, blaming the OUN for the 1920 agreement with Poland; this agreement consisted of a mutual pact between Poland and the Ukrainian People's Republic to fight Communism together, but Poland did not fulfill its obligations and signed a peace treaty with the Soviets in 1921. In 1938, Colonel Eugen Konowalec was assassinated in Rotterdam, Holland; subsequently, the OUN appointed one Colonel Andrij Melnyk, Konowalec's fellow officer, to head the OUN. After this appointment, a split in the OUN was in evidence, since some of the Ukrainian nationalists did not approve of Colonel Melnyk. Consequently, these nationalists held another election and elected one Stepan Bandera as

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their own OUN leader. Bandera proved himself to be a revolutionary which resulted in this receiving a large following among the Ukrainian youth. The nationalist group under Colonel Melnyk, whose true name is actually Melnykiwci, rejected the election of Bandera which resulted in a split of the OUN. After the outbreak of World War II, the Ukrainian people actually rejoiced since they felt that they would again become a free state. The OUN proposed to fight against "Hitler's policy for the East." At the outbreak of German-Soviet hostilities during World War II, the OUN proclaimed an independent Ukrainian state on 30 June 1941. This OUN action resulted with the arrest of all the OUN members who were involved in establishing the new state. Underground movements were formed in the Ukraine and the Ukrainian Revolutionary Army (UPA) was formed as the central organ of the resistance movement. In 1943 the German Army which occupied Galicia formed the Galicia Division, allegedly from volunteers; the Ukrainian resistance group in the Ukraine approved the formation of the Galicia Division, since it was hoped that both the Soviets and the Germans would become weak nations following the cessation of hostilities between the two nations and then the Ukrainian resistance group could use a trained division to fight for an independent Ukraine. The Ukrainian resistance group plan failed after the defeat of Germany by the Allies and the Galicia Division was taken to Italy by the Allies and subsequently taken to England in 1947. Numerous Ukrainian emigre resistance groups were formed following World War II. These various Ukrainian emigre groups have had splits and open animosities; but, in spite of their differences in politics, all Ukrainian emigre groups in Europe or abroad have the same aim: to realize an independent Ukrainian national state. The Ukrainian emigre groups in Europe and elsewhere have taken an unequivocal attitude toward Russian emigre groups which have attempted to sway the Ukrainian groups to join with them in a common fight against Soviet aggression and imperialism. In one instance, the Ukrainian groups told the League for the Liberation of Russian Nations (SONR): "We represent our interests ourselves. Recognize the Ukraine as an independent state, then we can talk as partners." Source stated that there are approximately 1,652,800 Ukrainians living in countries outside their homeland.

f. Source stated that the following breakdown includes the combined UCDOA and OUN membership figures by branch and the name of the UCDOA leader for each branch in Austria:

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<u>Branch</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Leader</u>
Vienna	346	There is no leader in Vienna since the members there fear Soviet intervention.
DP Camp Kufstein, Land Tyrol	142	Wolodymyr Radlowskyj , born 18 December 1907, Ukraine.
DP Camp St. Martin, near Klagenfurt, Land Carinthia	255	Aleksander Lawryszyn , born 15 March 1903, Ukraine.
DP Camp in Klagenfurt	73	Dmytro Woszzak , date and exact place of birth not known.
DP Camp Spittal an der Drau, Land Carinthia	61	Wasył Bozpalko , born 1 January 1916, Ukraine.
DP Camp Bregenz, Land Vorarlberg	98	Neonila Sasyk , born 1912, Ukraine.
Wegscheid, Linz, Land Upper Austria	31	Mykola Drohomireckyj , born 23 October 1889, Ukraine.
DP Camp Asten, Land Upper Austria	113	Mykola Hrynyuk , born 8 May 1919, Galicia.
Wels, Land Upper Austria	26	Dzordz Fedir , born 15 August 1921, Galicia.
Tuberculosis Hospital Linz	23	Iwan Schkwarko , born 7 March 1901, Galicia.
Ried, Land Upper Austria	64	Stefan Sorij , born 1925, Galicia.
Enns, Land Upper Austria	16	Mykola Hrynyuk (previously listed)
Salzburg	360	This area is presided over by the UCDOA headquarters at DP Camp Parsch, Salzburg.

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<u>Branch</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Leader</u>
Schaerding, Land Upper Austria	32	Simeon ^X Warywoda, born <u>16 February</u> 1915, Galicia.
Innsbruck, Land Tyrol	77	Josef (Osip) ^X Berest, born <u>1900</u> , place not known.
Trofaiach, Land Styria	70	Danylo ^X Paslowskyj, born <u>22</u> August 1921, Galicia.
Land Styria (other than listed)	478	Mychajlo ^X Moszoweo, born <u>21</u> November 1919, place not known.
Lienz, Land Tyrol	20	Stahij ^X Koslo, born <u>17 September</u> 1904, Galicia.
Voeklabruck, Land Upper Austria	41	(Rev. ^X Omslan Stasiuk, date and place of birth not known.
Kirchdorf, Land Upper Austria	26	Rev. Stasiuk (listed above)
Braunau, Land Upper Austria	81	Rev. Stasiuk (listed above)
Steyr, Land Upper Austria	46	Rev. Stasiuk (listed above)
TOTAL	2,399	

Source explained that there are approximately 5,300 Ukrainian refugees in Austria. In addition to the 2,399 members in the UCDOA and OUN, there are approximately 2,000 Ukrainian refugees in Austria who received direct welfare services from the UCDOA. Source stated that the UCDOA considered that it had approximately 4,399 registered members and that the remaining non-registered Ukrainian refugees in Austria resided either in the Soviet sector of Vienna, Land Lower Austria, or in Burgenland. Source stated that the Ukrainian refugees who resided in the Soviet sector of Vienna, Land Lower Austria and Burgenland would not join the UCDOA since they feared the Soviets.

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Source stated that there are approximately 2,000 OUN members in Austria.
Source stated that the following personalities are representatives of the OUN in Austria:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Place</u>
Dmytro Nadraga, date and place of birth now known	DP Camp 1001, Wels, Land Upper Austria
Iwan Szkwarko, born 7 March 1901, Galicia	Niederhart, near Linz
Mykola Hrynyuk, born 8 May 1919, Galicia	DP Camp Asten, Land Upper Austria
Stefan Zoriz, date and place of birth not known	Braunau, Land Upper Austria
Mychajlo Moszowec, born 21 November 1919, place not known	Graz
Danylo Paslawskyj, born 22 August 1921, Galicia	Trofaiach, Land Styria
Wasył Bozpalko, born 1 January 1916, Ukraine	DP Camp Spittal an der Drau
(Dr.) Mykola Makerenko, date and place of birth not known	DP Camp St. Martin, near Klagenfurt
(Dr.) Leonid Mostowyoz, date and place of birth not known	Innsbruck
Wolodymyr Radlowskyj, born 18 December 1907, Ukraine	DP Camp Kufstein, Land Tyrol
Wasył Noga, date and place of birth not known	Bregenz, Land Vorarlberg

Source stated that the exact breakdown of the OUN membership by branch is not available at this time since the members of the OUN are reluctant to

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admit that they are members of an emigre political party in Austria. The OUN is not authorized to function as a political party in Austria, nor is it authorized to hold any meetings or elections. OUN organizational work and political policies are directed by the central office in Munich, Germany. Source explained that most of the Ukrainian refugees are in spirit members of the OUN, since the OUN is a strong Ukrainian nationalist movement. Source stated that the following personalities are the Salzburg representatives of the OUN and that they are considered to be the most influential OUN members in Austria:

Kasymyr Dzugalo (Source), residing at DP Camp Parsch, Salzburg.
Serhojy Bowdij, residing at DP Camp Parsch, Salzburg.
Petro Holowinskyj, residing at DP Camp Parsch, Salzburg.

g. Source stated that most of the anti-Communist propaganda which is distributed in Austria by the UCDOA and the OUN is sent to these two organizations by the Ukrainian Information Bureau, Judenbergrasse 8, Augsburg, Germany, and by the Ukrainian National Council in Munich, Germany. Source stated that the UCDOA and the OUN also received Ukrainian language newspapers and other publications from various countries world-wide for distribution among their membership in Austria. Samples of the aforementioned pro-Ukrainian and anti-Communist publications written in the Ukrainian, German and English languages are attached to the original copy of this report as EXHIBIT II. Source stated that the UCDOA and the OUN exerted a joint effort in preparing and distributing a mimeographed anti-Communist propaganda and information bulletin in Austria. A copy of the latest bulletin, written in the Ukrainian language, is attached to the original copy of this report as EXHIBIT III. UCDOA and the OUN also distribute anti-Communist pamphlets and leaflets which are published in Salzburg by the Austrian printing firm Altstadt which is operated by Petronella Schachinger at Chiemseegasse 2, Salzburg. Source stated that copies of past publications of the propaganda material which is printed in Salzburg by the above-mentioned firm are not available at this time. Source stated that all of the aforementioned anti-Communist propaganda material is distributed by ordinary mail in Austria. Source stated that funds for anti-Communist propaganda publications in Salzburg are derived from open solicitations among the UCDOA and OUN members; those OUN and UCDOA members who are employed usually donate small amounts ranging from two to ten Austrian schillings. Neither the Ukrainian National Council nor the Ukrainian Information Bureau in Germany send funds to UCDOA or OUN for publishing the aforementioned anti-Communist propaganda in Austria. According to Source, the OUN follows the policies of the Ukrainian Information

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Bureau and the Ukrainian National Council, which have offices in Germany. The two aforementioned organizations in Germany have not contributed any funds to the UCDOA or the OUN for organizational purposes. Such funds usually are derived from open solicitations among the Ukrainian refugees in Austria and from sympathetic organizations and personalities in the USA and other countries abroad or in western Europe.

h. Source stated that the UCDOA and OUN would not cooperate with the Russian Army of Liberation (ROA) or any other such Russian emigre group, since most UCDOA and OUN members do not trust them and believe that most Russian emigre groups are highly infiltrated by Soviet intelligence agents. Practically no relationship exists with any Russian refugees, such as the Vlasov groups, because of a general distrust of most Russian refugees. The OUN has made exceptions and has allowed some Russian refugees to join the OUN, but the percentage of Russian refugees in the OUN is negligible.

i. Source stated that although the UCDOA and the OUN did not have any direct connections with any other refugee groups; they remained on good terms with all refugee groups as long as such groups recognized and accepted the UCDOA's and OUN's policy of freedom for the Ukraine. Source stated that the OUN did not have any underground movement in Austria and that all direct connections with the Ukraine were made from the central headquarters in Munich, Germany. Liaison with Munich is maintained through couriers from Salzburg; all insignificant correspondence and propaganda material is sent by ordinary mail. Source stated that the UCDOA and OUN in Austria have received instructions from their central offices in Munich to be prepared to cooperate with the International Revolutionary Democratic Movement of Peoples of the USSR, a Russian emigre group which publishes the Russian language newspaper entitled Osvobodzenie. Source stated that the UCDOA and OUN currently receive copies of the aforementioned Russian language newspaper. Source also stated that the UCDOA and the OUN would cooperate with the aforementioned Russian emigre group only when directed to do so by the central office in Munich. (C-3)

Agent's Notes: It is believed that the foregoing report is fairly accurate except for the actual membership figures of the UCDOA and the OUN. Several sources in the Salzburg area corroborated the statements made in this report except for the membership figures and the actual political, propaganda and underground activities in which the UCDOA and the OUN are involved in Austria. An attempt will be made to collect more information concerning the activities and membership of the OUN and UCDOA.

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The undersigned Agents received CCG Intercept, S/P 29105, dated 6 April 1953, which is an English translation of a letter written in Ukrainian, postmarked 31 March 1953, from I. Knop, Selgradertrasse 152 a, Hans 2/2, Muenchen 23 to Petro Voskobiynik, Lager (Camp) Parsch, Bar. 9/15, Salzburg, concerning the political activities of Ukrainian emigre groups in Europe. A copy of this translation is attached to each copy of this report as EXHIBIT IV.

Agent's Notes: On 28 May 1953, the files of this Sub-Detachment were checked concerning personalities mentioned in aforementioned CCG Intercept and were found to contain the following information:

X Voskobiynik, Petro, born 26 March 1904 in Lyugza-Nova-Gruschka, Russia, residing at DP Camp Parsch, Salzburg, who is believed to be identical with the Petro Voskobiynik mentioned in this report, is listed in Agent Report, S-15455 dated 14 November 1952, Subject: DP's of Soviet Nationality, as a Russian DP in the Salzburg area. (Not Evaluated)

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